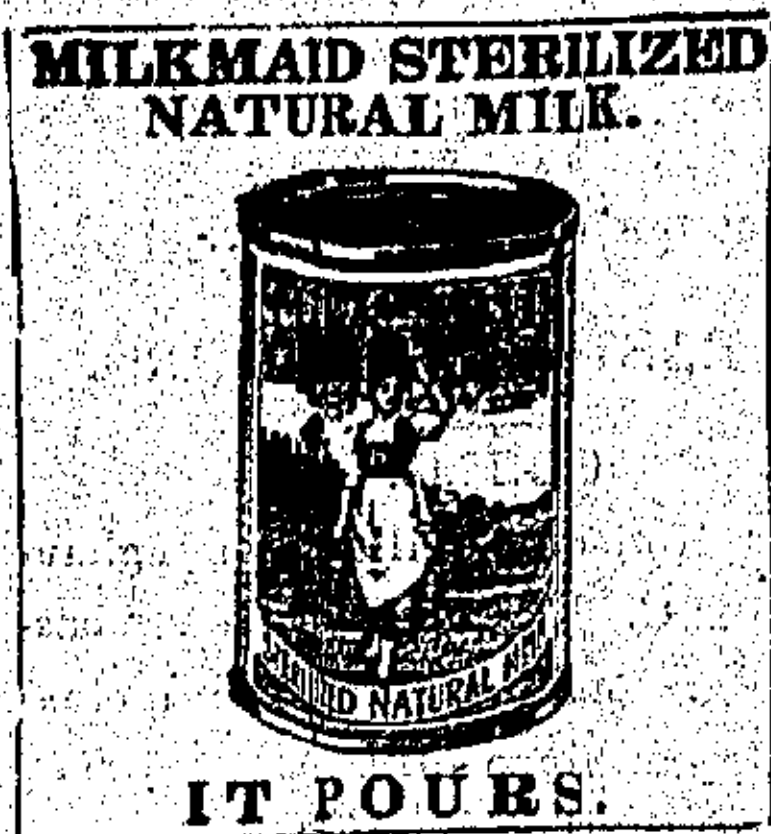




Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.
LUSTRES
Two Qualities
CREAM Colour
\$10.00 and \$12.50
per piece of 30 yards.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL.

[776]

No. 17,511.

號一十百五千七萬一第

日一初月五閏年寅甲

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1914.

二拜禮

號三十二月六年三國民華中

PRICE, \$1 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
**BEAR BRAND
STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**



**PURE SWISS
MILK.**

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.
STALDEN, SWITZERLAND.

ASK FOR IT!!

AGENTS—
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

TELEPHONE 66.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

[495]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

[805]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,
OOHI, NUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINSEI
AND KAWAYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,
MOIJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
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KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Codes: A.I.A.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS—
CHINKING—Messrs. CHANG & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1914.

[614]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "

10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "

11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "

1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "

1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "

2.15 " " 5.00 " " 10 " "

5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.

Every Half Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

Every Quarter Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.50 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.50 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "

11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "

5.00 " " 8.00 " " 15 " "

8.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Saturdays.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1914.

[150]

**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.,
LIMITED.**

Telegraphic Address—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Witkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 1030, 3470.

NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 518 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 491 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate. Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

[822]

WEISMANN'S

FOR QUANTITY.

WEISMANN'S

FOR PURITY.

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FOR QUALITY.

[29]

**THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.**

(ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., GENERAL AGENTS).

OREGON PINE.

LARGEST STOCK LOCALLY.

ALL MARKETABLE SIZES FROM 1 x 12" PLANKS TO 18 x 18" LOGS.

FLOORINGS, 1 x 4", 1 x 6", 1 1/4 x 4" AND 1 1/4 x 6".

SPARS, IN LENGTHS FROM 60 TO 100 FEET.

OFFICE AND LUMBER-YARD AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1710.

LETTER BOX 420.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1914.

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SOUTH

MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TIME TABLE

(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. SAKAKI MARU and KOFU MARU (each Equipped with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Class	Train	Days	Time	Class	Train	Days	Time
1st	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	1st	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
2nd	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	2nd	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
3rd	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	3rd	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
4th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	4th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
5th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	5th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
6th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	6th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
7th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	7th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
8th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	8th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
9th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	9th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
10th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	10th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
11th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	11th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
12th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	12th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
13th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	13th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
14th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	14th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
15th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	15th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
16th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	16th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
17th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	17th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
18th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	18th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
19th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	19th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
20th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	20th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
21st	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	21st	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
22nd	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	22nd	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
23rd	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	23rd	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
24th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	24th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
25th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	25th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
26th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	26th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
27th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	27th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
28th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	28th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
29th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	29th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.
30th	Shanghai	Mon, Wed, Fri	7.00 a.m.	30th	Dairen	Tue, Thu, Sat	7.00 a.m.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

THROUGH REGISTRATION OF BAGGAGE.—By the "International Through Passenger Traffic via Siberia" through tickets are issued from Shanghai (and the principal stations in Siberia) to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and vice versa, and holders of these tickets are also entitled to through registration of their baggage. Travellers must, however, ask specially for the "International Through Passenger Traffic via Siberia" tickets in order to secure this facility, which is not obtainable by the ordinary booking.

MUKDEN-ANTUNG LINE.—MANCHURIA-CHOSON THROUGH SERVICE.—Three-Weekly Express Service between Changchun and Fusan without change, establishing direct link between the Trans-Siberian Express Service and the Imperial Japanese Government Ferry and Railway Service, reducing the journey between Manchuria and Japan by nearly two days and diminishing the sea-voyage to a few hours; also connecting Peking and Tokyo by rail with the exception of the short passage between Fusan and Shimonoseki.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. Yamato). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshigaura (the finest seaside resort in North China). All under the Company's management.

TICKET-AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO., Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; REURBAU, DER HANBURG-AMERIKA LINIE; the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD; and the NIPPON Yusen Kaisha (Shanghai); from each of whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANCHURIA." Codes: A.B.C. 4th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's.

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Chiao-chow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Peking.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO. DAIREN.

[681]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.

5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Floorings—Sills to Order.

Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.

The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.

Prices and Samples on application.

Telegrams—Rosenwood. Telephone No. 1463. P.O. Box No. 639.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1914.

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**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.**

A.I. A.B.C., Western Union, Engineering and Bentley's Complete Phrase Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

Manufacturers of Contralto Auxiliary Machinery, Weir's Auxiliary Machinery, Stone's Manganese Bronze, Pulsometer and Engineering Co.'s Refrigerating Plants and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	850 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1. Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

AT KOBE:—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	Floating Docks.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	2,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 Feet.	300 Feet.
Max. Breadth	56 "	28 "
	22 "	28 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000.

Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION

[850]

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Should be sent to our Agent:—

MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON,

13, Mikawada-machi, Azabu-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN.

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CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

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THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1914.

NEARLY 2,400 PAGES; 15 MAPS AND PLATS.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

OR

MR. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1914.

HOTELS

**HONGKONG
HOTEL.**

Recently Refurnished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe.
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.
A LUXURIOUS GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL.**

CENTRAL LOCATION

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
One Minute's Walk from Ferry.
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
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Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.
Telephone No. 878.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
R. H. NORTH, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS STRINGED ORCHESTRA
Represents Selections during Trains and
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INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX & Co.

RHEIMS

GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts . . . \$58.00
2 „ Pints . . . \$60.00
4 „ Splits . . . \$63.00

Including duty.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

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BIRTHS

SPUNT.—On June 14th, at Chungking, to Mr. and Mrs. J. SPUNT, a son.

HEDBLOM.—On June 16th, to Dr. and Mrs. CARL A. HEDBLOM, at the Hospital of the Harvard Medical School, of China, Shanghai, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23rd, 1914.

The widespread devastation caused by the great flood along the course of the West River compels public sympathy for the thousands of unfortunate people who have been rendered homeless and destitute. It is probable that the number of lives which have been lost in this flood will never be known, but in proportion to the number of people affected by the deluge we can well suppose that the actual loss of life has been comparatively small. There is ample time as the waters are steadily rising in the towns and spreading over the countryside for the inhabitants to seek refuge in boats or on the hills, and the lives which have been lost are doubtless mainly those of people who have got into the swift currents of the rivers on craft which they were unable to control. No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the loss of merchandise and other property occasioned by a flood which extends over such a large stretch of territory, but manifestly the flood must very seriously affect trade, for in the first place there can be little or nothing to export for some time to come from what has been described as "the small but incredibly rich plain of the West River Delta," and the import trade also is bound to suffer greatly from the widespread ruin to merchants and the population generally which this extensive inundation must have caused. Floods are not rare occurrences in this region, or in many other parts of China, but not for a century, it is said, has a flood of such dimensions occurred in the regions of the West River and its tributaries. Consequently the damage done is proportionately great, and the relief measures which this will necessitate will be a sore tax upon the Provincial Treasury, which is not yet in a position to bear these sudden

demands, much less to stand the expense of the costly measures which are manifestly needed to safeguard the towns along the river bank from such inundations. The day is yet far off when China will abandon the fatalistic attitude her statesmen assume towards calamities of this nature, which are largely preventable, and when she will call to her aid the best expert help the world can provide to mitigate these evils. It is of interest to mention, however, that a first step is about to be taken. Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM SIZER, of the United States Army, an engineer who has made a name for himself by his work on the Panama Canal, is at the present moment crossing the Pacific to China to make a preliminary investigation of the flood areas of the Hwai River, which rises in the South of Honan and flows easterly across the Province of Anhui into the Hungtshah Lake. The initiative in this matter, however, has been taken, not by the Chinese Government, but by the Red Cross Society, which arranged to appropriate a sum of \$50,000 (gold) for the purpose of this preliminary investigation by an engineer who is regarded as "next to Col. GOETHALS, the most eminent engineer in America." We are told by the *Far Eastern Review* that "should Colonel SIZER be of opinion that it would not be politic to commence reclaiming the flood areas of the Hwai River district, the whole of the cost of the preliminary investigation will be borne by the Red Cross Society." If, on the other hand, Colonel SIZER devises a scheme whereby that portion of China may be safeguarded from floods the amount of the preliminary investigation will be borne by the Chinese Government as part of the scheme; a loan will be floated in America, and the well-known contracting firm of Messrs. J. G. WHITE & Co. will carry out the scheme devised by Colonel SIZER. It is a novel kind of bargain to make with a Government, but if Colonel SIZER is able to devise a scheme which will materially mitigate, if not entirely prevent, the destructive floods to which the Hwai Ho is subject, there will be hope that, in course of time, similar conservancy work will be undertaken by the Government in other parts of the country. For example, the Huang-ho or Yellow River, "China's Sorrow," as it is often called, is said to entail an annual expense and loss of some \$750,000 on the Central Government and the provinces through which it flows, and the aggregate of the losses annually caused by floods throughout the territory of China were ascertained the sum would be so prodigious as to constitute in itself a convincing reason why the Government should avail itself of the best aid the engineering world can supply to mitigate an evil annually responsible for so much material loss and untold misery in half the Provinces of China.

The English Mail of the 23rd May was delivered in London on the 20th June.

The Peking correspondent of the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* states that Captain Vollerthun, Chief of the Central Administration of Kiochow in Berlin, has arrived in Peking, and that he will proceed to Tsingtao.

M. Mazot, the Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, left for Szechuan yesterday evening with selected Chinese delegates for the purpose of investigating the currency question, says Reuter's Peking correspondent.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Inspector McHardy prosecuted a Chinese for being in unlawful possession of a number of lottery tickets. The tickets were concealed in the lining of the man's straw hat. The Magistrate fined defendant \$100, or six weeks' hard labour in default.

The two men Antonio Remedios and Reginald Oliviera Gutierrez were again brought before the Magistrate yesterday, in connection with the alleged frauds on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on the application of Mr. Lewis, who prosecutes, a remand until Thursday afternoon, at 2.15, was granted. Mr. Lewis intimated that he would open the case on Thursday, and call evidence sufficient, he thought, to justify a further remand.

Among the successes at the graduation ceremony of second year's students in connection with the Chinese Customs College, Peking, was Liang Chiu-yen, formerly a student at Queen's College. Several other old-boys of Queen's College may be included in the published list to hand, but owing to the changing of names which takes place when a student transfers from one school to another they cannot be traced.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The following honours have been bestowed in recognition of His Majesty the King's Birthday:—

Her Majesty Queen Mary has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 18th Hussars;

Queen Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief of the 10th Hussars and Yorkshire Regiment; Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief of the 7th Dragoons;

Princess Louise, Colonel-in-Chief of the Argyllshire Regiment.

EARLDOM.

The Right Hon. Viscount Kitchener of Khartum, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.P., Field-Marshal, H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Egypt since 1911.

Lord Kitchener's promotion in the Peerage is doubtless in recognition of his great work in Egypt.

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.).

The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G., First Commissioner of Works since 1911.

Lord Beauchamp was Lord President of the Council in 1910. He owns about 18,000 acres.

KNIGHT OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (K.T.).

The Baron Kinnaird, F.R.G.S., at one time Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

Lord Kinnaird is a Director of Barclay's Bank. He owns about 11,000 acres.

PEERAGES.

The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Hardy Cosens-Hardy, P.C.

The new Peer has been Chairman of Hist. MSS. Commission since 1907, Lord Justice of Appeal from 1901 to 1907; since then Master of the Rolls.

Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G.

Sir Edgar has performed invaluable financial offices for the Turkish Government. He was appointed British, Dutch, and Belgian Representative on the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt, Constantinople, in 1882. President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt in 1885, and was Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank for eight years from 1880. He was also Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government for six years. He is Chairman of the Dominions Royal Trade Commission.

Major-General John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.B., C.V.O.

Commanded the 3rd Cavalry Brigade in Natal (Ladysmith) from 1899 to 1904; has acted as Equerry to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra since 1901, and was also Equerry to Queen Victoria up to the time of Her Majesty's death.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Baron St. David's, Lord-Lieutenant of Pembroke.

Lord St. David's was called to the Bar in 1883. He was a Liberal Member of the House of Commons for 16 years, for Mid-Lanarkshire (six years) and Pembroke (10 years).

The Hon. Mr. J. Hume Cook, Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia since 1913.

Mr. Cook is a self-made man. He began business as an estate agent at the age of 21.

Mr. Harold John Tennant, M.P. (L.) for Berwickshire since 1894, and Under-Secretary to the War Office since 1912.

Mr. Tennant was for three years from 1892 Private Secretary to the Right Hon. H. E. Asquith. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1909 to 1911.

Mr. Ellis Jones Griffith, K.C., Under-Secretary of State to the Home Office since 1912.

Mr. Griffith represents Anglesey in the Liberal interest. He was President of the Cambridge Union in 1886.

BARONETS.

Mr. Horrick, Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire.

Mr. Macleay, a Glasgow shipowner.

Mr. Robert Nivison, the stockbroker having charge of the Dominions Loans.

Mr. Daniel Macaulay Stevenson, Lord Provost of Glasgow and Lord-Lieutenant of the City of Glasgow.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt., Lord Mayor of London.

Sir Joseph Beecham, manufacturer and philanthropist.

Sir John Williams Benn, a former Chairman of the London County Council.

Sir Robert Henry Hobart, K.C.V.O., C.B.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS (G.C.B.).

Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.O.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan since 1898.

Sir Reginald has seen practically the whole of his extensive active service in Egypt and the Sudan. He is a Pasha of Egypt and has the Grand Cordons of Osmanie and Medjidie.

The Right Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.M.G., P.C.

Lord Gladstone recently resigned the Governor-Generalship of South Africa. The youngest son of the "Grand Old Man," he was Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the Liberal Ministry after the 1906 Election, representing West Leeds in Parliament. He is President of the National Physical Recreation Society.

General Sir Arthur Singlemon Wynne, K.C.B., Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, since 1911.

General Wynne saw service in India, Egypt, and South Africa. He was D.A.G. to the Forces for two years from 1902.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS (K.C.B.).

Sir John Macdonell, Kt., C.B., LL.D.

Sir John Macdonell has been King's Remembrancer since 1912 and Master of the Supreme Court since 1888. He is an authority on International Law, and was at one time Vice-President of the Statistical Society.

Mr. Richard Augustine Studdert Redmayne, C.B., M.Sc., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Mines since 1908.

Sir Richard Redmayne has served on many Commissions and Committees enquiring into matters relating to mines. He has published many works on mining and allied subjects.

Admiral Ernest Rice.

Admiral Sir Ernest Rice was Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from 1896 to 1899. He commanded the Coast-guard and Naval Reserve, 1904.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Edward Bethell, K.C.M.G.

Sir Alexander was Director of Naval Intelligence in 1909-11, and Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies in 1912.

Rear-Admiral David Beatty, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., commanding the First Cruiser Squadron since 1912.

Admiral Beatty served in China in 1900, and was then mentioned in despatches. In 1912 he was Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Richard H. Poirer, C.B., M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station since 1912.

Admiral Poirer was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and commanded the *Barracouta*, during the South African War. He has commanded the First Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet.

Surgeon-General Arthur William May, R.N., C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department, R.N.

Admiral William Hannam Henderson. Sir William Henderson was Admiral-Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard for four years from 1902.

COMPANIONS (C.B.).

Rear-Admiral Dudley Rawson Stratford Peirce, M.V.O., Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty since 1912.

Captain Philip Wylie Dumas, R.N., C.V.O., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. Captain Dreyer, R.N. Paymaster-in-Chief Krabbe.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS (G.C.M.G.).

The Right Hon. The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor of New Zealand since 1912.

Lord Liverpool owns estates in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. He served in the South African War.

The Right Hon. Robert Laird Borden, P.C., K.C., Prime Minister of Canada since 1911.

Sir Robert Borden was elected to the leadership of the Conservative party in Canada on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper in February, 1901.

General Sir (Henry Macleod) Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta since 1909.

General Rundle saw a great deal of active service in the Zulul War, South African War, Egyptian War, and in various Egyptian Expeditions. He entered the R.A. in 1876, and was created General in 1909.

Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Governor of South Australia since 1908.

Admiral Bosanquet had commanded the Squadrons at the East Indies, North America and West Indies, and at Portsmouth.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS (K.C.M.G.).

Mr. George Smith, C.M.G., F.R.C.I., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nyassaland since 1913.

Sir George Smith was Colonial Secretary in Mauritius for three years from 1910.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.O.B.I., C.I.E.

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India since 1912. The honour is conferred in recognition of his services to the Union of South Africa in connection with the Indian enquiry.

Major-General Alexander John Godley, C.B., Major-General Imperial General Staff, and G.O.C. New Zealand Forces since 1910.

Mr. William Hepworth Mercer, C.M.G., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mr. George Lancelot Eyles, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineer for railways to the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the Government railways in Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Singapore, and other railways abroad.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the well-known Antarctic explorer.

Mr. John James Burnet, LL.D., F.R.S.A., F.R.I.E.A.

Senior partner in the firm of John Burnet & Son, architects, Glasgow. The honour is conferred for his work in connection with the extensions of the British Museum.

Mr. James George Frazer.

Sir James Frazer is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been Professor of Social Anthropology in Liverpool University since 1907 and has published many works on anthropological and kindred subjects.

Dr. George Henschel, the composer, singer, and conductor.

Dr. Wilmot Parker Herringham, M.D., Oxon., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

Colonel Charles Wallis King, M.V.O., Hon. Secretary of the Royal Military Tournament.

Dr. William Milligan, M.D., M.S., Aurist and Laryngologist at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and Surgeon at the Manchester Ear Hospital.

Dr. Seymour John Sharkey, M.A., M.D., Oxon., F.R.C.P., consulting physician and lecturer on Medicine at St. Thomas' Hospital, and Medical Referee to the Treasury.

His Honour Judge Lindsey-Smith, Judge H.M.'s Court, Zanzibar, since 1904.

Sir Lindsey-Smith was Acting-Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court of China and Korea in 1909, and Judge of the High Court, Weihaiwei, 1909-10.

Mr. Albert Henry Stanley, Managing Director of the Underground Railways, London.

Sir Albert Stanley was General Manager of American Electric Railways for 12 years, chiefly in Detroit and New Jersey.

Mr. James Urquhart, J.P., Lord Provost of the City and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dundee.

Mr. James Hastings Duncan, M.P. (R.) West Riding, Otley Division of Yorkshire, since 1900.

Sir James Duncan is a member of the firm of William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, Otley.

Mr. Thomas Robert Bethell, J.P., formerly Liberal M.P. for Maldon Division of Essex.

Sir Thomas Bethell is interested in rural and housing problems. He is a Director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Director of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

Mr. Frederic George Painter, Sheriff of London.

Lieut. Colonel John Humphery, Sheriff and Alderman of London.

THE LAMA ISLAND FRACAS.

JUNK'S CREW DISCHARGED.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday, discharged the crew of a stone junk, five in number, who were charged with committing murder on Lams Island recently during a quarrel between villagers and the crew of the junk. One of the villagers was shot through the head, and it was alleged that one of the men on the junk fired the shot.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, defended all the prisoners.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN HONOURS.

G.O.M.G.

The Right Hon. Sir William Conyngham Greece, P.C., K.O.B., British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Japan, since 1912.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

The Hon. Dr. William Gilmore Ellis, M.D., M.R.C.S., Principal Civil Medical Officer, Singapore, and a Member of the Singapore Legislative Council.

Sir William Ellis has resided in Singapore for 26 years.

C.M.G.

Mr. Harry Halton Fox, British Consul-General at Chengtu.

Mr. Fox was appointed a student interpreter in China in August, 1894, and the whole of his Consular service has been seen in the Far East. He has spent many years in South China. After having served for several years at West River ports as Acting Consul he became Acting Vice-Consul in Shanghai in 1900 and 1901, Acting Consul at Kongkong in 1904, Acting Consul-General at Canton from June, 1908, to October, 1909, being then transferred to Weihai. He was Acting Commercial Attache for China in 1910 and 1911.

Mr. Henry Edward Sly, British Consul at Harbin.

Mr. Sly was appointed a student interpreter to China in February, 1897. He was Acting-Vice-Consul at Canton in 1902 and 1903, Acting Vice-Consul in Wuhan in 1903, and Acting Vice-Consul at Chungking in the following year. In 1906 he was promoted Acting-Consul at Swatow, and later in the year was given a commission as H.M. Vice-Consul for the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to reside in Canton. He was Vice-Consul there until March, 1908, when he was removed to Yunnanfu, as Acting Consul-General. He was promoted to be one of H.M.'s Consuls in China in 1909.

Mr. Ernest Miles Hobart-Hampden, Japanese Secretary in the Embassy at Tokyo.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (I.S.O.).

Mr. John Trump, M.I.C.E., formerly Director of Public Works in the Straits Settlements.

THE COVENT GARDEN ESTATE.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Sir Joseph Beecham has practically acquired nineteen acres of the Covent Garden estate, including Covent Garden market, Drury Lane Theatre and the Opera House. Others are interested in the transaction.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The death is announced of Baroness Bertha von Suttner.

[Deceased, who was born on June 9th, 1845, was President of the Austrian Peace Society, and Vice-President of the International Peace Bureau of Bern. She was the author of several publications on the World's peace question.]

THE PARIS SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Baron Henri de Rothschild has had the bullet extracted from his leg. It was found flattened against the bone. The patient has made most satisfactory progress.

RUSSIA'S WELCOME TO BRITISH WARSHIPS.

REVAL, June 22nd.

Enormous crowds, including the members of the Duma, who were headed by the President, visited the British warships. The President and Rear-Admiral Beatty were toasted in a most cordial manner. H.M.'s *Boadicea* and *Lowestoft* are proceeding to St. Petersburg.

THE RAINFALL.

The typhoon which on Saturday came within the 300-mile radius of the Colony and passed near Amoy on a northerly track on Sunday was followed by very heavy rain, which commenced to fall shortly after midnight, and did not cease till after 5 p.m. yesterday. The total rainfall was 5.31 inches. Of this 1.61 in. fell between 3 and 5 a.m.

THE PLAGUE.

A WELCOME DECREASE.

There has been a decided decrease in the number of plague cases during the week ending June 20th. Of the 53 cases recorded, 41 proved fatal. Since January 1st there have been 2,010 cases and 1,857 deaths.

During the week there were two deaths out of three cases of enteric fever, one being British. There was a non-fatal case of diphtheria and one fatal Chinese case of small-pox.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD”
SERVICE.]

CHINA SERVICE.

INAUGURATION OF THE TSAN
CHENG YUAN.VICE-PRESIDENT'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.
PEKING, June 22nd.

The inauguration of the Tsan Cheng Yuan (Senate) came off according to programme.

Yuan Shih-kai's address was read by the Secretary of State, Hsu Shih Chang. It ended with an expression of confidence in the future, and said that with the collaboration of the Tsan Cheng Yuan, he hoped to attain an amelioration of the situation.

Vice-President Li Yuan Hung emphasized, in his capacity as President of the Tsan Cheng Yuan, the great merits of Yuan Shih-kai for the restoration of order, and he promised that the newly-instituted assembly would do its level best to fulfil its duty towards the country. They would not only assist the Government, but would also consider the affairs of the people. It would be important, after the final compilation of the articles of the Constitution, not to imitate blindly all things foreign, but the peculiarities of the nation should be preserved.

While returning from the opening of the Tsan Cheng Yuan, the Vice-President's armoured auto, going at high speed, struck an archway at the Shuchimen. The auto was damaged, and two of the attendant police guards were hurt. Li Yuan Hung calmly continued his way home in an ordinary carriage.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE
HUTUKTUH.

PEKING, June 22nd.

It is confirmed that the Hutuktu is mortally ill.

There is a possibility of upheavals in Mongolia, since the majority of the Mongol-Princes of Outer Mongolia are for giving up Independence.

POSTS OF PROVINCIAL
OFFICIALS.

PEKING, June 22nd.

The Secretary of State has issued a circular rescript, addressed to the provincial officials, to the effect that they can only occupy posts in the educational and industrial departments of the provincial districts.

TUTUH OF SHENSI'S NEW POST.

PEKING, June 22nd.

The Tutuh of Shensi has been called to Peking as deputy to Lu Chien Chang.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

THE GREEKS IN ASIA MINOR.

BERLIN, June 21st.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the position of the Greeks in Asia Minor have left for Smyrna.

A RUMORED ROYAL BETROTHAL.

BERLIN, June 21st.

There are rumours from British sources that the second daughter of the Czar has become engaged to the Crown Prince of Saxony.

TERRORISM BY CHINESE
SOLDIERS.

In a case at the Marine Court yesterday, in which the Master of the steam launch *Sui Fung* was charged before Commander Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour-master and Marine Magistrate) with conveying 28 passengers in excess on his launch, the defence submitted by Mr. J. H. Gardiner was that the launch was boarded by a number of disbanded Chinese soldiers at San Mi, who threatened the defendant that if he did not carry them they would hold the vessel up. The same kind of thing had happened before, sometimes seven or eight times in a month. Sergeant Jackson told the Magistrate that 25 of the 28 excess passengers were soldiers, and the defendant had made a report to that effect. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, advised the defendant in the event of any further forcible entry by soldiers to steam his launch to the Water Police Station, and to put the matter in the hands of the police.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

For the sake of those who may be somewhat dubious as to what is happening in the vicinity of Statue Square, let me say that the former butchers are now croakers. I mean that those funny things which have a striking resemblance to giant mosquitoes are trees—at least they will be some day if the dreams of the Forestry Department are realised. Some time ago Statue Square was all shady and cool; we had trees with luxuriant green crowns—but that has all been said before, only a lot of us felt really sore about the matter. One person was so badly cut up as the result of the tree butchery that he inflicted verse on the community at large; but those very pointed lines, I have reason to believe, are even now held in sacred remembrance by a certain Government department, and they will be handed down in their gilt frame through the ages, as a significant warning of what is likely to happen again.

The effort to make amends is of course one to be appreciated, but the question of the suitability of the trees is bound to creep in because of the type which has been planted—the *Bauhinia Blackiana* or Judas tree. This tree is a thing of beauty—delicate beauty—when it develops and blossoms forth. It has large and gaily purple flowers which cluster together and are suspended by the most delicate of stems. In fact the whole construction of the tree, when in bloom, is one of delicacy—and Statue Square is an ideal spot for typhoons to sport in. There are many who will never see the roots of *Bauhinia Blackiana* in their purple, but assuming that they do reach perfection, one good blow and their beauty will have vanished, and the rows of skeletons which now greet us will alone remain as a horrible reminder of what ought to have been done. In such a place, trees of the tough and decorative class would be the ideal type. However, we must let the years roll on and leave it to future tree lovers to deal with what will undoubtedly happen to these choice and dainty Judas trees, when, in all their purple glory, they are called upon to face a really hard blow.

(It need not be said that the Superintendent of the Forestry and Botanical Department does not share the views expressed in the foregoing note. Mr. Fletcher confirms the statement that the trees planted in the Square are the *Bauhinia*, but says they are not the Judas tree. We gather that the public will not have to wait so long as our constructor anticipates before seeing the trees crowned with foliage and flowers. They flower in March, which is before the typhoons begin to blow.—Ed.)

The Legislative Council will have many supporters in the effort made for the protection of “non-edible” wild birds. Of course all wild birds are edible to a hungry man, but this is no reason why the many and beautiful wild-winged ones which add to the charm of the countryside should be made the unequal sport of spread-shot sportsmen who cannot stalk and slay a tiger, when to do so would bring life-long local fame. There are those also, who, heedless of the sorrow and heart-affliction which is caused among the bird family, stealthily discover a happy little nest of birds, or what will eventually become a happy bird family, and carry them away to add to the collection. Many of us in our younger days have been guilty of “nesting” and have taken delight in blowing new specimens of wild-birds' eggs, but as we grow older and more sympathetic this cold and brutal destruction appears to us in a vastly different way. And if ladies are prevented from transforming their head-wear into a grotesque collection of birds and plumes, they should find consolation in the fact that, as a consequence, many beautiful birds are now able to enjoy freedom and to carol to the skies.

Yet another “road hog” has been brought to my notice. “In addition to the motor-cars and rickshaws,” I am informed that “a real pedestrian danger exists in consequence of a large number of cyclists who dash about with all the reckless speed and abandon of a novice—and the majority of them, to judge by their sweeping movements from one side of the highway to another, are novices. They take corners in a marvellous manner, missing people by inches only, and go careering on. Some of these youths also attempt acrobatic feats with a friend or two, all on the one poor cycle. Of course, if they come to grief themselves it would only be quite a natural happening, but I am one of many who sincerely object to being forced to dodge these “crank” cyclists in a variety of devious ways.” This complaint has heaps of foundation. The Chinese youths take full advantage of the broad-roads in the Colony, and also in Kowloon, but their cycling is often very reckless and dangerous. A good remedy, when you see a bee-line being made for you, is to “bunch” yourself and stand firm. The cyclist will learn a lesson as the result.

Bathing is now in full swing, and each evening the stretches of sand at North Point and West Point present animated sea-side pictures, reminding one forcibly of the happy hunting grounds of weary city workers at home. There are the many-coloured bathing costumes, the white summer attire and gaudy parasols of those who hesitate to dip, and with it all the light laughter and gay banter and chaff of those who simply revel in the water, with no scruples as to lobster-like complexions. But the bathers and bobsers—those whose time in the water is chiefly occupied in bobbing in shallow water—at West Point have a complaint. There are too many rocks to negotiate at low tide. They are very thankful to the Government for spending \$300 on their bathing place, but they would be happy indeed if the Finance Committee could see its way clear to make a round sum of the amount expended and spend the other \$100 on covering numerous jagged rocks with sand. Everything seems to be in quite good order at North Point, and when soft melody is mingled with the gentle lispings of the sea in an atmosphere of purple, made somewhat eerie by the leisurely movement of white-clad figures, it is a place of fascination. This is one of the few happy results of our trying summer.

RODERICK RANDOM.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 22nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND,
PUNJNE JUDGE.

CLAIM FOR \$350.

Cheong Chap Hi v. Wong Kwai Pak. The claim was to recover the sum of \$350, money received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff on December 17th, 1912.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) was for plaintiff, and Mr. Faithfull defended.

Mr. Davidson remarked at the outset that he would have to ask for an adjournment unless his friend was prepared to admit the receipt of the money. He did not know what his friend's defence was, but if he was not prepared to admit the receipt of the money he would be obliged to ask for an adjournment because the witness who confirmed the plaintiff's case was away when they attempted to get hold of him, and he had only returned to the Colony that morning.

Mr. Faithfull said he was prepared to admit that they received the money, but that was all which would be admitted.

Mr. Davidson then explained that plaintiff remitted the money from Kwangtung to the defendant, the money being placed in a bank. The money was not intended for any particular purpose. It was merely deposited with the defendant for the time being. When plaintiff applied for the money he failed to get it.

Plaintiff gave evidence, in support of his statement, and replying to Mr. Faithfull's denial that the money was forwarded to the defendant for the express purpose of being invested in the Tung Yick Coal Mining Company. He knew that at a meeting of the Company defendant was appointed chief treasurer, and other appointments were also made. He admitted that he was one of four promoters of the Company who founded the mine and put it on the market. As treasurer of the Company it would not be defendant's duty to pay for the expenses of the mine out of the money received.

All this would have to be sanctioned by the managing director, etc. He denied that he expressed his intention of purchasing 1,000 shares at the meeting or that he made a long speech. Re-examined by Mr. Davidson, plaintiff explained that the reason why he sent the money to Hongkong was because the country was in an unsettled state, and he wanted it to be safe.

Mr. Faithfull said that the simple issue which his Lordship had to try was whether the money was deposited with defendant as *quasi* banker without any direction as to how he was to use it, or whether the money was deposited for the purpose of taking up shares in the Tung Yick Coal Mining Company. Shortly the history of the case was that plaintiff and three others found a coal mine which they thought was a gold mine. After going to see the mine a meeting was held in which plaintiff appeared to take a prominent part. Mr. Faithfull read from the report of the meeting, which plaintiff admitted in evidence, that he had signed, in which appeared a discussion as to how the best qualified to be the founders of the mine. Plaintiff was appointed one of the founders and as such he was expected to contribute to the initial expenses. His case was that the money claimed was handed to the defendant for the express purpose of purchasing 1,000 preferential shares in the Company, and the witnesses he would call would say that they heard plaintiff express his intention of purchasing the 1,000 shares, and an arrangement was made whereby defendant should be his banker. It was subsequently found that the coal in the mine was perfectly unsuitable for commercial purposes and it was not thought worth while to go on developing. In addition to this the place was surrounded by robbers, and that was one of the real reasons why the mine was not proceeded with. Also his Lordship, with his knowledge of these things, would know that it was not at all usual for a Hakka to trust a Sunning man, as his client was. Defendant, he would prove, received the money as treasurer of the Company, and that he made the proper entries in the books relating to it. He had received \$4,700, all of which had been paid away for the mine.

The case was adjourned until the 29th inst.

Mr. William Henry Stone, Adviser to the Department of Communications in Tokyo has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the First-Class Order of Merit in appreciation of services rendered in developing the means of communication, and especially in the acquisition of the privilege of laying a cable between Japan and Shanghai, which has hitherto been monopolized by the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

VISIT TO KOWLOON CITY.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

To the average resident of Hongkong, Kowloon City has little attraction, but to the person whose imagination can carry him back to the dead past, that old-world city lives in the Oriental splendour of other days, and he will cheerfully face the obnoxious smells peculiar to Chinese habitats to view the ruins and endeavour to picture scenes of long ago. A few days since my friend (hereafter called the Rover) and I included this city in an itinerary which we had mapped out. It was our intention to make an early start and penetrate well into the New Territory, but my desire for a rural trip succumbed to the spell of spending a few hours with “the living dead” in this ancient Chinese city.

The Rover, to whom the city is a familiar sight, whose imagination is prosaic, and who anticipated breathing deep of pure country air, reluctantly consented to forego the tour we had arranged, and to guide me through the intricate ways of Old Kowloon. Near the city boundary we saw the spot on a sandy beach memorable for the last execution of pirates in Kowloon. There, long ago, the blood of a number of freebooters, and perhaps of a few innocents, empurpled the new clean sand. But the sea has long since washed the stains away, and the pirates and their crimes are but a memory.

Passing a battery of old guns mounted on the wall of a bridge on the main road we reached the British Police Station, formerly the quarters of Chinese Maritime Customs' officers. This building fronts a mass of Chinese shops and dwellings in the unwallied city, and overlooks the bay. Here we called a brief halt, being welcomed and refreshed by the Inspector in charge. After an inspection of the stone pier in front of the Station, a monument of Chinese engineering, and a glance at the tablet in the building at the shore end which sets forth the names of those Chinese citizens whose financial and other help had enabled the pier to be built, we plunged into the labyrinth of streets of the unwallied city.

The main street in this part is not more than four or five feet wide, while in some of the streets running transversely there is not room for two people to walk abreast. Malodorous smells now enveloped us, naked Chinese infants ran before, and busy elders gazed upon the intruders. Here, we saw women and girls weaving cloth with old-fashioned handlooms; there, men dyeing cloth with rollers weighted by large semi-circular stones worked by the feet; elsewhere, we inspected soy factories and other native industries until we arrived at an entrance to the walled city.

The wall loomed up before us. The entrance was unguarded. No massive gate now swung on hinges ready to be closed at the alarm of an approaching enemy; no sentries patrolled the summit of the wide wall, or mounted guard at the different entrances. The only person loitering near the one through which we passed was an Indian constable on duty, and he, apparently, was beguiling the slow moving hours of his shift by watching the cleansing operations of Sanitary Department coolies.

Without fear of molestation we entered where, once upon a time, a foreigner's life would have hung by a thread. The first thing to attract attention was the number of obsolete cannon of various sizes, and in various stages of decay, strewn about. Some were of European manufacture; some of Chinese. How came those old smooth-bore European cannon there? Were they mute testimony of early battles between European sailors for the control of Eastern seas, or of bloody death struggles between foreign traders and the ferocious Chinese pirates of old? Surely many of them form the bases of stories which have never been, and never will be, written.

In the wars of South China, before the arrival of the European, what an almost impregnable city old Kowloon must have been. Surrounded by a wall some 16 feet high and from six to eight feet in width, the entrances secured by massive gates supported by gigantic beams, it could have withstood a tremendous storming, and, if properly provisioned, a very long siege. That it was at one time strongly fortified the numerous apertures along the ramparts, alongside of which are flung dismantled cannon, and the many loopholes for riflemen, bear witness. But the days of its strength were in a decline when the British took possession of the New Territory. Its Chinese officials were then responsible for fomenting many disturbances in the newly-acquired possession, and the military required orders to take Kowloon City as a reprisal. They did without encountering any opposition. And it is worthy of note that the Hongkong Volunteers of that day participated in this bloodless occupation.

Now, all that was historical in Old Kowloon lies devastated. As previously mentioned, old cannon are strewn along the ramparts, parts of which have been converted into vegetable gardens. No pomp of Oriental power remains. The lowly Chinese dwell therein unmolested, fearless of the barbaric tortures which used to be practised within its walls.

Ruin marks the spots where stood the mansions of the once all-powerful mandarins, many of the official buildings, the barracks, and the torture chamber which rivalled the gloomy dungeons of the Inquisition. A few of the old Government buildings have been converted into almshouses which are now occupied by Chinese Christians, and these buildings and their inmates are undoubtedly the most clean in all the city.

But a few relics of the past still remain in Old Kowloon. Two pawnshops of approved Chinese fashion rear their lofty sides high above the surrounding buildings. There is a big shrine where worshippers burn incense to the mighty Joss, and the home life of the humble Chinese can be observed as well here as in any obscure Chinese village. A glance into one hovel, which is characteristic of all, should suffice. In the front room a tenant may be observed among a litter of pigs, a lean cat, a mangy dog and a brood of chickens, all equally at home. But the occupants of the house appear to be content, and only complain when these tyrants employed by the Sanitary Department wash their homes out with a disinfectant, the healthy odour of which apparently makes them ill.

Only the obvious haste of the Rover to seek other fields, prevented our inspecting an adjacent walled city which is surrounded by a moat, now shallow, but once upon a time said to be very deep. We saw the place where the drawbridge used to be (it did not extend to the city), but we did not enter. To the interested reader, however, a few hours spent in this city should prove instructive.

H. E. V.

KWANGTUNG'S REVENUE.

The following table shows the estimated revenue accruing to the Government under the heading “National Taxation” during the current year:—

Standing Revenue.	
Military contribution levied on	
Land	\$4,064,895.00
Likin	1,295,566.74
Mining Tax	16,088.00
Stamp duty (franking of title deeds, &c.)	811,654.50
Pawnbrokers' Tax	269,693.00
Tobacco Tax	545,000.00
Liquor Tax	1,820,513.00
Fishery Tax	28,805.00
Stamp Duty (General)	50,968.00
Saltpetre Tax	315,972.00
Incomes of Government Concerns.	
Profits Government Specie	
Depot	\$1,272,691.00
Law Court Collections	140,490.00
Interest on Government's deposits	54,105.00
Sundry Miscellaneous Collections	130,521.00
Provisional Revenue.	
Military Contributions	\$ 621,760.00
Likin	541.00
Legal and Miscellaneous Collections	4,362.00
Proceeds of sale of Government properties	1,360,000.00
Withdrawal from Government deposits	20,000.00
Revenue Newly Levied.	
Military Contributions	\$ 750,000.00
Likin	1,220,000.00
Pawnbrokers' Tax	100,000.00
Tobacco Tax	80,000.00
Butchery Tax	200,000.00
Joyhouse Tax	400,000.00

LEAGUE TENNIS RESULT.

CIVIL SERVICE BEAT OLYMPIC 53 to 43.

Sayer and Biden beat:—	
Sevell and Viveash	7—4
Smith and Middleton	7—4
Wilson and Stephens	8—3
Bird and Barlow beat:—	
Smith and Middleton	9—2
Wilson and Stephens	7—4
Lost to Sevell and Viveash	5—6
Tacchi and Bradbury lost to:—	
Smith and Middleton	1—10
Wilson and Stephens	4—7
Sevell and Viveash	5—6
	53—46

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

Having regard to the discussion which has been based in the Far East on the telegraphic summary of Sir Ian Hamilton's recent speech in New Zealand, the following fuller account of the speech will doubtless interest many readers:—

Sir Ian Hamilton speaking in Auckland said:—The Pacific is the meeting-ground not of nations but of continents, and here might be decided whether Asiatics or Europeans should guide the destinies of this planet. In the Malay States they would see a fine people going under before the influx of low class materialists, coolies brought in to work at low wages. China showed signs of breaking up and the old moral restraints had gone. There were signs of danger to our own empire, to the white races, from the existence of this materialistic factor. In Ladysmith when he first knew the town the main street was full of prosperous businesses run by European shopkeepers. What a change had been wrought when he went there two years ago! Where European shopkeepers had prospered the monopoly of business was held by bunyans and coolies who existed on a couple of meals of rice per day. This was why instinctively in a time of progress Australia and New Zealand had in sight the necessity of preparing for defence. If a people with ideals and high standards were forced to live cheek by jowl with people of low standards and low ideals they must either become slave drivers or sink to the level of those by whom they were surrounded, in which case they would be beaten. Australia was very close to the danger zone, and when he looked at the map it seemed to him that New Zealand occupied the position of a little sister, small by comparison of size but no less eager if danger threatened Australia. He had not the slightest doubt that New Zealand was ready and willing to lend a hand to her sister.

INTIMATIONS

SPOTS ON FACE
ITCHING DREADFUL

Also on Hand, Some Blackheads. Others Opened Like Scurf. Could Not Sleep or Eat. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in 3 Weeks.

23, Whitehall St., Off North St., Leeds. Eng.—“The spots began on my face and on my hands; some of the spots were blackheads and the others opened like scurf and the itching was dreadful. I could not sleep and I could not eat, and I used to go mad with myself through the terrible itching. We had bought all kinds of things and nothing did me any good at all. At last my sister looking through the pattern book saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in, so she said, ‘Now Sarah try it.’ The first day I used it the itching stopped and then the spots came off gradually, and it took three weeks for curing, and I know my face is grand. I really cannot forget the treatment and I keep on buying it still, and I shall always use it. I recommend it to all my friends in Leeds.” (Signed) Miss Sarah Cotton, Apr. 27, 1912.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford a most effective and economical treatment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 25¢ 8. Size Book free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; Potter & Co., Chica, Corp., Boston, U. S. A. *Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

[96-16]

CHS. J. GAUPP
& CO.,

WATCHMAKERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

ZEISS PRISM BINOCULARS.

SUN GLASSES.

SILVER AND PRINCE'S PLATE.

Representative—

MAPPIN & WEBB.
LTD.

LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON!

FALCON!!

FALCON!!!

A GENUINE

PILSENER BEER

SOLD AT

\$3.48 per dozen quarts.

\$2.24 " " pints.

DUTY FREE.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "Press."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1911.

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 17th day of June, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm the alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the said Company unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 23rd day of April, 1914, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 11th day of May, 1914, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be respectively extended, altered, and amended so as to read as shown in the Print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company to the relation of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that such Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. HENRY HENRY JOHNSON, GOMPERTZ, Acting Chief Justice of the said Court, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor, policy holder or otherwise and desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the Confirmation of the said alterations, under the Companies' Ordinance 1911 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Undersigned on Payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th day of June, 1914.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Solicitors,
100 House Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the above-named Company.
1858

HONGKONG CLUB.

WANTED.

A DINING-ROOM STEWARD, EUROPEAN, to supervise generally the Service in the Dining Rooms. A Knowledge of Cooking and Serving essential. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [808]

LINGERIE.

ORDERS Solicited for Lingerie of all sorts. Blouses, Dresses, Baby Outfits, &c. Competent Workwomen Employed. Hand-Made Laces. Prices Moderate. Estimates Furnished on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address: P.O. Box 636, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1914. [861]

TELEGRAPHING

If you want to save
TIME AND MONEY
go to

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
NEW STOCK OF 12 AND 15 FIGURE CODES
Just Received.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1914. [138]

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LTD., begs to inform the Public that on and from the 1st July next, the Price of Gas for all purposes—Lighting, Heating, Cooking or Power—WILL BE REDUCED to \$2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet. All discounts will be withdrawn from same date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1914. [737]

BANKRUPTCY No. 13 of 1914.

Re KWONG MAN CHEUNG Firm of Hongkong, also trading as the LO CHEE SANG CHAN Firm of Hongkong, YOW KEE Firm in Canton, as the LOH KEE SENG Firm in Singapore, and as the LOH KONG SENG, LOW MOW SENG Firm in Penang.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named KWONG MAN CHEUNG Firm who have not yet done so are required on or before the 30th day of June, 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the Undersigned, and are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims if called upon to do so.

D. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Trustee.
Bankruptcy No. 13 of 1914.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1914. [1836]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, No. 16, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 23rd day of June, 1914, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of June, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to acquire and purchase the business property and goodwill of the Oriental Ice Syndicate and that the Provisional Agreement for the purpose submitted to this Meeting dated the 25th March, 1914, and made between The Procurator General in Hongkong of the Society of the Missions Etrangères of the one part and this Company of the other part and dated the 26th day of March, 1914, and made between the Honourable Sir CATHERICK PAUL CHATER, Knight, C.M.G., JOSEPH WHITELSEY, Noble, ANTONIO BARRETO and A. RAYON VERANNEZ APAR of the one part and the Company of the other part be and the same are hereby approved and ratified and that the General Managers of the Company be and they hereby are authorized and requested to carry the same into effect with full power to assent to any modification in the said Agreement which they think expedient in the interests of the Company.
2. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$125,000 (divided into 5,000 shares of \$25 each) to \$182,500 (divided into 7,300 shares of \$25 each) by the creation of 1,500 new shares of \$25 each.
3. That the said 1,500 new shares be pursuant to the first mentioned Agreement in Resolution 1 allotted as shares fully paid up to the said Procurator General in Hongkong of the Society of the Missions Etrangères in consideration of the transfer to the Company of the property business and goodwill referred to in the said Agreement and upon the footing as to dividend provided for in the said Agreement.
4. That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 5th day of June, 1914.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [794]

SOCIÉTÉ DES PULPES ET PAPIERES DU TONKIN.

A LIMITED COMPANY WITH A CAPITAL OF \$860,000 WITH ITS HEAD OFFICE IN HAIPHONG (TONKIN), 21, JULES FERRY STREET.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held on the 25th May, 1914, it has been decided to issue Two Thousand Shares of \$50 each, half of the amount payable on application and the other half on the 1st day of August, 1914.

All applications can be sent in to the Head Office in Haiphong to the Company's Bankers, "LA BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE," in Haiphong, Hanoi and Hongkong, and also to Messrs. LOW, HENRI & MATTHEWS, New Government Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

The holders of the old shares shall have the preferential right to apply for the shares now issued. This privilege subject to forfeiture should be exercised from this 15th day of June, 1914. The applications made for the issue of 3,500 Preference Shares sanctioned at the General Meeting held on the 7th February, 1914, which are not withdrawn by the applicants before the 20th June, stand good for this present issue. This present issue shall be irrevocably closed on the 20th June, 1914.

The 2,000 Preference Shares now issued shall have all rights in preference to the old shares, being withheld to a first accumulative dividend of 8%. Furthermore, after setting aside for the old shares and Founders' Shares the 6% and 8% of the profits at present reserved to them by Article 44 of the Statutes, the new share will also participate concurrently with the old shares in the division of 50% of the balance of profits which may accrue.

In the event of the dissolution of the Company there will be charged on the net assets realized:—
(1) The sum which by reason of the insufficiency of profits distributed during the Company's existence would be necessary to complete if need be the first dividend of 8% to the Preference Shares during the existence of the Company.

(2) The necessary sum to completely redeem the Capital of the Preference Shares, if this redemption has not already been effected.

In so far as there is no need and as regards the surplus reference is made to the Notice published in compliance with the law of 30th January, 1907, in the Official Gazette of Indo-China.

By Order of the Board,
L. PORCHET,
One of the Administrators. [839]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1911 AND 1913.

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN & AGENCY CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. PRACY, SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central (First Floor), Hongkong, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1914, for the purpose of having an account laid before them for the year ending 15th May, 1914, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator.

Hongkong, the 15th day of June, 1914.
J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Liquidator. [834]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLFERS.

FROM 65 CENTS EACH. GOLF BALLS. FROM 65 CENTS EACH.

ARCH COLONELS. WHITE. PATENT. HEAVY. WOOD MILNES. BLUE CIRCLE. DOMINO DIMPLES. GLORY. MIDGET. BLACK AND WHITE. SPALDING "BOB".

SPALDING "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS. DRIVERS AND BRASSIES. IRONS. FROM 5.50 EACH. PRICE 4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS. MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S. PRICE FROM 4.00 EACH.

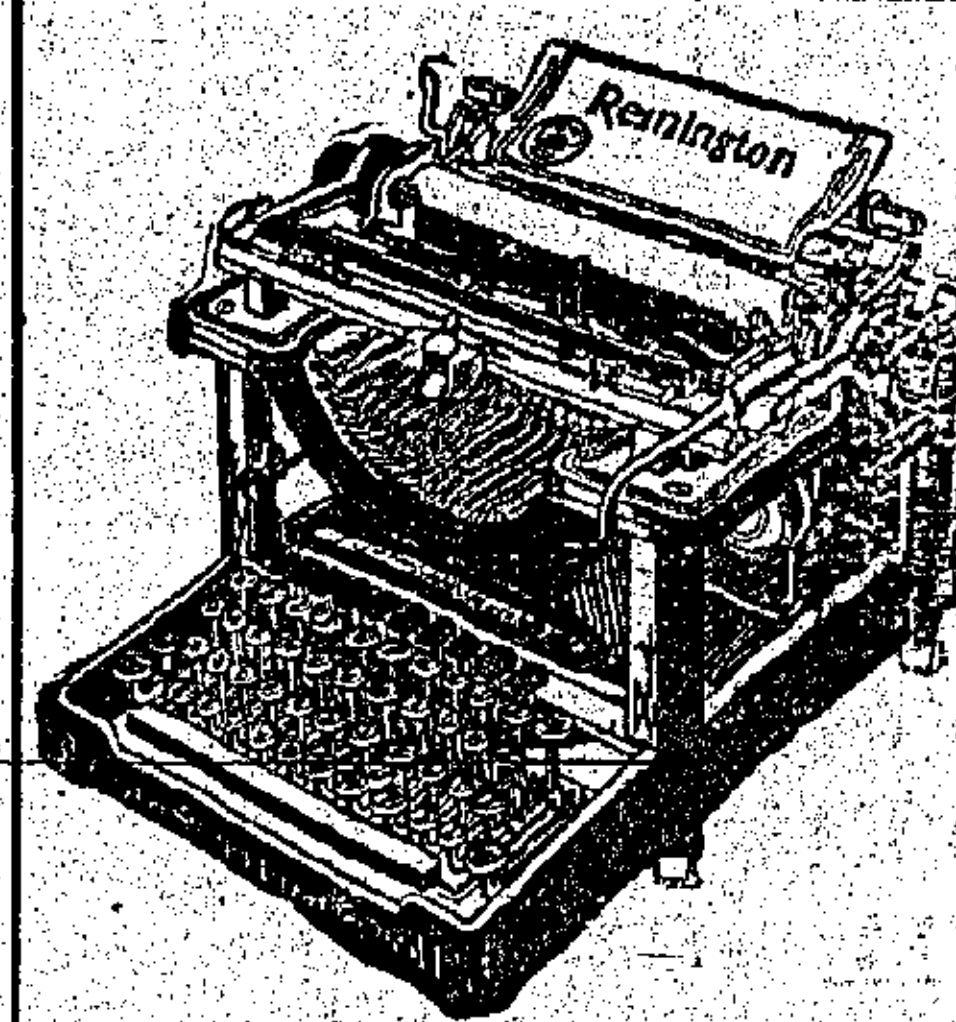
TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS. ALL MODELS. PRICE 3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS. STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

CADDY BAGS, TEES, GOLF GLOVES. CLOCK GOLF, GOLF PAINT, CAPTIVE GOLF.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [39]



THE NAME
REMINGTON
STANDS FOR

The Longest History.
The Widest Experience.
The Greatest Manufacturing Resources.
The Most Complete and Comprehensive Product.
The Largest Selling Organization of any concern in the Typewriter Business.
From every angle and from every point of view the REMINGTON qualities are the "Recognized Leader Among Typewriters."
Official Typewriter of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER COMPANY
(Incorporated).
HONGKONG, CANTON, SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA. [54]

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS for
Hongkong, Canton, South China and Formosa. [54]



HAVE YOU USED
KAMINIA OIL?
(Registered).
THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE
HAIR OIL.

For Beautifying and Increasing the Growth of the Hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed. No other Hair Oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.

TEST IT FREE.
A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

PRICE ... 80 Cents a bottle, nett.
Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the Sole Agent, CHAO CHUCK WAN, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors:—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
Bombay, India. [867]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1911 AND 1913.

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HEUNG NAM HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies' Ordinance 1911 and 1913 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the HEUNG NAM HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation), will be held at the Offices of Messrs. PRACY, SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1914, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose provided for in the said Section.

Dated at Hongkong, this 5th day of June, 1914.
J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Liquidator. [829]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—See bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc. For terms, apply to the Headmaster.
HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.
[1843]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SEEG. at \$5. \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 16th April 1914. [559]

GRACA & CO.

PODGER, St. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
DEALERS IN
POSTAGE STAMPS, VICTORIAL, POST CARDS, SEEDS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED:
POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1914.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1914. [603]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 23RD JUNE, 1914, COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M., at No. 13, HUMPHREYS' BUILDING, CORNWALL AVENUE, KOWLOON, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE, BLACK-WOODWARE AND CHINESE CURIOS

CONTAINED THEREIN, Comprising:—
HANDSOMELY CARVED BLACK-WOOD SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGONS, ROUND DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SILVER CABINET, BOOKCASE, PORCELAIN INLAID SCREEN, HATSTAND, PEDESTALS, FLOWER STANDS, TEA TABLES, etc., etc.

SILVER CANTEN SET (French), FISH KNIVES and FORKS, FRUIT KNIVES, TEA SET, 6 SALVERS, PUNCH BOWL, KETTLE, CANDELABRA and VASES, etc., etc.

VERY HANDSOME VENETIAN GLASS, HAGART TABLE GLASSWARE, CUT GLASS BOWLS and DECANTERS, etc., etc.

Fine PERSIAN RUGS, Very Fine JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERED PICTURES (Gold Medal, Tokio Exhibition), HANGINGS, CUSHION COVERS, WATER COLOURS, etc., etc.

STAINED TEAK BEDROOM SUITE, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, BOX COUCH, LADY'S WRITING DESK, TEA and OCCASIONAL TABLES, SOFACOW CURTAINS, HANDSOME ELECTRIC FITTINGS, and FANS.

PLUSH and SILK UPHOLSTERED EASY CHAIRS, JAPANESE CHERRYWOOD CARD TABLE, etc., etc.

VICTOR CABINET GRAMOPHONE with Records by CARUSO and other well-known Artists.

COTTAGE PIANO by Hooff. STEEL FIRE PROOF SAFE.

A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINESE CURIOS AND BRONZES from Ming to Tchowkong. Comprising:—
5-Coloured BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES and BOWLS, IMPERIAL CHINA SANG-DE-BORON VASES, IVORY ORNATE ORNAMENTS, JADE AND GLASS SNUFF BOTTLES, MING BRONZES and ENAMEL, etc., etc.

1 FRENCH ENAMEL MEDALION "SAYRE AND NYMPH."
On view from SATURDAY, the 20th June. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1914. [830]

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the ROYAL LAFRATED WATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, up to and including the 30th June, 1914, and tenders will be considered which reach the Undersigned after that date.

Intending Purchasers are required to deposit the sum of \$1,000.00 when making a tender. If no suitable offer is received before 12 o'clock Noon on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1914, THE WHOLE OF THE ASSETS will be put up to Public Auction by Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street, at 3 P.M.

Receiver for the Debenture Holders.
J. HENNESSEY SETH.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1914. [788]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work.

We Guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable. Ring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR,
Manager,
5, Des Vaux Road Central (First Floor).
Telephone No. 650.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [710]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 2/6 ... \$15,000,000
Silver \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. L. LAMBERT—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.,
C. S. GUNBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHILLIM,
P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., H. A. SIEBS, Esq.,
C. LAUDGAT, Esq., Ad. WIDMANN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

ACTING MANAGERS:
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits.

for 6 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
for 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
for 18 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [15]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Mexico.
Cebu.	Panama.
Colon.	Peking.
Empire.	San Francisco.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED, MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed, GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [100]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859. Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$12,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS, opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [494]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDIËSCHE HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Ft. 30,000,000 (\$25,000,000)
Paid-up Capital ... Ft. 17,407,000 (\$14,407,500)
Reserve Fund ... Ft. 5,618,000 (\$4,681,666)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS FRANKSON BANK,
SWISS BANKING CO.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, reserves money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERHEIJ, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [12]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 552,500
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [788]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 7,490,250
Reserve Funds ... 5,420,500

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Amoy, Kiangsu, Shanghai
Batavia, Kanton, Singapore
Bombay, London, Swatow
Calcutta, Manila, Tientsin
Canton, Moji, Yokohama
Dairen, Nagasaki, Takao
Foochow, Newchwang, Tamsui
Hongkong, New York, Tokyo
Kagi, Osaka, Yokohama
Keelung, San Francisco, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

SUN YAT-SEN'S PATRIOTISM.

ASTONISHING APPEAL TO JAPAN.

CHINA FOR SALE.

We reproduce in full below from the N. C. Daily News the remarkable letter from Sun Yat-sen, referred to in telegrams published last week.

The following two letters have reached us from a source in the *bona fides* of which we have every reason to believe. The first letter is from a prominent revolutionary.

For the past twelve years I have been pursuing the revolutionary course along with Dr. Sun. That I am still alive after what occurred last year is miraculous. As our declared object was to preserve the integrity of our mother country so it was a great surprise to me when my attention was drawn to a letter addressed to a certain high personage by Dr. Sun. The contents of the letter indicate in an unmistakable manner that he means to reduce China to a state of dependency such as that of India; indeed, he is to China as is Li Yuan-yun was to Korea.

The step he now takes is altogether against my cherished hopes, and it is impossible for me to follow his lead any longer. I cause this letter to be published in order that members of our party may be acquainted with, and take into careful consideration, his recent astounding act. The letter is as follows:

Letter alleged to have been written by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a high personage in Japan.

Sir, I have the honour to bring to your notice the desirability of Japan assisting China in her efforts to reform, as the adoption of such a policy will tend to relieve the critical situation in the Far East. To compensate for the assistance rendered by Japan, China is willing to throw open her whole country to Japanese industrial and commercial enterprises. The two countries are reciprocally dependent, and when the proposed measures are carried into effect the result will be mutually advantageous. On the one hand, it will enable Japan to jump to the forefront of the world's greatest Powers, and to occupy a position similar to that of Great Britain; while on the other, China will be able to preserve her integrity, develop her latent resources and become one of the rich countries on the Continent of Asia. Thus Japan and China will then be in a position, with the assistance of each other, to maintain the peace of the world and to bring its civilization to a higher level.

Such great work is indeed without a parallel in the chronologies of the world. The time is now ripe, and the opportunity thus afforded should not be lost. Therefore I hope you will carefully consider the points enumerated below:

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S PROMISES.

In the past days when China was suffering under the despotic rule of the late Ching *regime* the people rose *en bloc* with a view to superseding the Absolute Monarchy by a Republic. The Ming-tang (i.e., the People's Party) holding in high respect humanitarian principles, sought to alleviate calamities caused by bloodshed by negotiating for peace which was arranged between the North and the South, and led to the abdication of the late Ching Emperor. Yuan was subsequently elected as the President of the Republic of China, and on assuming office, he took an oath that he would forever observe the Constitution and remain loyal to the Republic of China. But since then he has acted in direct contravention of the Constitution, and against right principles. Under the name of Republicanism he rules as a tyrant. Hence the people are very discontented and indignant, but they have no means to redress their grievances.

Though he is more tyrannical than the House of Ching, his authority over the country is far less respected. This accounts for the repeated insurrection during the past two years. That the Ming-tang will reappear are foregone conclusions. But it is difficult to foretell when they can achieve success if they are devoid of help and dependent upon their own strength.

WHY JAPAN SHOULD ACT.

If, during the period of destruction, a powerful nation were to offer assistance, the struggle would not be prolonged. Such assistance will not only prevent great internal sacrifices, but will also remove foreign entanglements. As Japan is close to China, and the proximity or ruin of the one affects the other, it is but natural that the revolutionaries should first seek aid from Japan.

While during the period of construction, when the reform of administration, the training of the army, the encouragement of education, and the development of industry, all taken in hand, talents must be borrowed from more advanced countries to render assistance. Considering that Japan and China are nations of the same race and same literature, there are weighty reasons for the revolutionaries to look for help from Japan. After Japan has assisted China to reorganize her administration and to develop her potential resources, the two Governments and peoples of the two countries will be on much more intimate terms than with open all the trade centres in the country to Japanese labour and merchants, and enable Japan to monopolize the commercial field in China.

When the time comes, China will desire to free herself from the restrictions imposed by former international dealings, and to revise unfair treaties, she will need Japan's support in handling diplomatic questions. She will depend on Japan's advice to reform her laws, judiciary and prison system. Moreover, Japan can facilitate the abolition of the extraterritoriality by giving her the Japanese because it will enable them to live in the interior of China. By the time China regains her control over Customs she will enter into a commercial alliance with Japan, whereby Japanese manufactures imported into China and Chinese raw materials imported into Japan will be exempted from paying duties. The prosperity of Japanese commerce and industry will go hand in hand with the development of the natural resources of China.

THE SUPREME BAIT.

Great Britain is composed of mere islets, her area is small, yet her influence has ever been in the ascendant. It is scarcely necessary to mention that her influence is due to her acquisition of India as her great trading mart, and, on this account, the various Powers could not compete with her commercially. While the natural resources of Japan are practically exhausted and there are no fields for further activities, China is large and rich with potential wealth yet to be developed. Japan could, therefore, with-out even incurring the trouble and expense of stationing troops, as Great Britain did in India, acquire big commercial empires in China. This is the benefit that will accrue to her as doubly great. This is what I mean, as aforesaid, that she will reap the benefit of the world's greatest Powers.

WHY JAPAN SHOULD SWALLOW IT.

Japan could, however, never aspire to such a position if she continues her present policy toward China. The reason is this. In governing China, Yuan ignores the trend of general affairs in the Far East. Outwardly he appears to cultivate the friendship of Japan, but he indulges in antagonism against her surreptitiously. Consequently, in dealing with China, Japan will not be able to compete with other countries even though she has equal opportunity. For instance, in the case of the Hanyehping deal, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the Petroleum Concession in Yenchang, either the Chinese Government procrastinated, or it instigated the people to rise in opposition, or it transferred rights originally conceded to Japan to some other country. China is now weak and her Government fears the good feelings between the Ming-tang and Japan should increase. Yuan pretends to be eager to cultivate her goodwill, and at the same time her intrigues prevalent in the times of feudalism when one kingdom was played off against another.

This is how China deals with Japan now, when China is stronger it is needed less to say that Japan can only expect to get even worse treatment. Should Japan refuse to support China, the antagonism towards Japan will always be great while Yuan is in power. Even after that Government falls on its own accord, Japan cannot inspire the confidence of the Chinese people. For, without that support, the relations of the two countries can never be as satisfactory as they should, and they cannot share the benefit that will accrue.

THE PENALTY OF HESITATION.

Speaking from another standpoint, if the Chinese revolutionaries are devoid of the support of a strong nation in connection with campaign, longer time will be needed to achieve success, and, after success is achieved, they will fail to reform the administration and improve diplomatic relations. On this account the revolutionaries are now anxiously looking for support, and Japan would reap enormous benefit if she were to give this support. This illustrates what I have said in the foregoing that the two countries are so reciprocally dependent that when the proposed measures are carried into effect the result will be mutually advantageous.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

It is said that Japan cannot decide her policy concerning China without the consent of the British Government, but this is not an obstacle in the way. The real state of affairs in China has been recently exposed. When Yuan first took over his office, he spent a good deal of money in inducing foreign correspondents in China to report favourable news and express favourable views on Chinese affairs. The news and opinions thus furnished were credited by the British Government. The public opinion in England, however, has since undergone a marked change. *The Times* stated recently that Yuan had not the ability to suppress disturbance and restore peace.

Moreover, Great Britain and France are on the most friendly terms, the French Government and people have not any confidence in Yuan, as may be seen from the cancellation of the Government's guarantee of the French-Chinese Bank Loan. The policy of the British Government towards China is 'perfect peace and order', but it has since discovered its mistake in believing that Yuan is capable of keeping peace and order, and preserving the integrity of China. It is certain that it will now follow the example of France, and assume a different attitude towards China. If Japan suggests a practical method of solving China's problem which would lead to permanent peace in China, the step is sure to receive the approval of Great Britain. Since the Japanese Government usually consults with Great Britain on international questions the latter also shapes her policy to meet the wishes of Japan.

THE MINTANG AS 'DIE HARDS'.

It is my firm conviction that China can never have peace unless the governmental powers are in the hands of the Ming-tang. The reasons are that the Chinese are roughly divided into three classes, to wit: the official class, the Ming-tang, and the masses. The last take no active part in politics. The official classes make energetic efforts to protect their personal interest, but their energy only lasts as long as they are in power. As soon as they are out of power they will offer no resistance. Such was the conspicuous example of Yuan himself when he was dismissed by the ex-Prince Regent. Yuan considered himself fortunate for having escaped death, and attempted nothing whatsoever by way of resistance.

The Ming-tang, however, is composed of persons of different type; its members are fearless and determined to attain the end they have in view. Though the front ones may fall, having to bear the brunt of the misfortune, those behind will still forge ahead. They could not be suppressed even during the Ching Dynasty when they were ruthlessly dealt with by the authorities. Any one who has studied the conditions in China will realize that, as long as the Ming-tang exists, China will never have peace. Therefore it is perfectly clear that the preservation of peace in China depends on the solution of one and only one problem.

MUCH LEARNING.

Though it is an extraordinary matter for a Government to support the people of another country to overthrow their Government, yet extraordinary men accomplish extraordinary deeds in order to attain extraordinary results. You are the extraordinary man and this is the extraordinary opportunity, so I have dealt with the matter at length.

I, Sun Wen, am the representative of the Ming-tang, so I make bold to tell you what we hope for from Japan. Moreover, if you consult history you will find that France supported America, Great Britain supported Spain and the United States supported Panama. The support of France was accorded on the ground of humanitarian principles, that of Great Britain for self-preservation in the Napoleonic campaign, while the United States wanted to enjoy the facilities of the Panama Canal.

By assisting the Chinese to overthrow their despotic Government all the three nations mentioned above will accrue to the country that accords the support. What is the fear, then, which prevents the proposal from being acted upon? It is scarcely necessary to mention that, in order to prevent diplomatic complications, secrecy and adroitness are necessary for carrying the matter to a successful issue.

I offer my opinion for the interest of the future of the Far East, and entreat you to take it into your careful consideration, and to enlighten me with your opinion. Yours, etc.,

(Signed) SUN WEN.

THE ABORIGINES OF FORMOSA.

SEVERE FIGHTING WITH JAPANESE MILITARY.

The aborigines of Formosa have been giving a lot of trouble to the Japanese military. According to a Taihoku telegram to the *Asahi*, the losses so far sustained by the military are 14 killed, including an officer, and 18 wounded. Among the police force and camp followers the number of deaths is given as 20. Though resistance has been offered to the advance of the Japanese, the aboriginal tribes have placed themselves in difficulties. Those in the Batoran district, despairing of success, have taken steps to surrender. The Chief of a village belonging to the Gaogan tribe, who went through the ceremony of formal submission some time ago, is now in revolt and has assumed an attitude of hostility to the Imperial army. Consequently, the Chief and about a dozen followers have been shot.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant severe fighting took place in the Batoran district between the officers on patrol and some thirty aborigines, as the result of which five savages were killed, and many injured. The campaigning troops then advanced and took possession of a village of aborigines, and burned five huts. During this conflict Lieutenant Oka was shot, and died some time after, and six privates were more or less seriously wounded.

THE "MONTESSORI METHOD."

EXPERIMENT AT THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A report signed by Janet E. Fernie, which is included in the report of the Director of Education, deals in an interesting manner with an experiment of the Montessori Method of education with pupils older than those with whom Maria Montessori worked.

The writer said: "Our 'school-room' was dusted and kept tidy by the 'Montessori' children. In it we had one long low table and several small wicker chairs, as well as large and small forms. The children were encouraged to bring their pets to discuss and frogs, fish, snails, etc., made their appearance. Invariably the first manifestation of activity after the Scripture lesson was in the direction of Arithmetic. (Thus the habit of the ordinary school life asserted itself over the idea of freedom—and habit seems to have been a stronger motive to action than desire.) No sums were given to children made their own, or counted.

Two boys of five, weary of counting after a hour and usually occupied themselves after that time with a duster. Two children of seven showed keen interest in getting many sums right. (But they had been 'taught' to work them and during the experiment no effort was made to 'teach' how to work sums. So that here the 'desire' was born of former education and not entirely of Montessori freedom.) Some kind of handwork generally formed the next field for their activity—some drew, some wrote, some modelled in clay, others in sand. After the recreation a few gave 'dictation' to one another, a few would talk about pictures, others would read. In the afternoon, by common desire, told them stories and they did some kind of Kindergarten work. Invariably, the time thus passed happily, and there is no doubt but that each child enjoyed his time in school. But in my mind the experiment raised many questions.

(With regard to the child—I have grave fears as to the efficiency of the Montessori Method as a means of preparing the child for life, especially the child over 5 years of age. I entirely agree that those activities for which the desire is strongest are those in which the child will most easily, most happily and efficiently express himself and that the Montessori System does encourage activity and discourage any possibility of laziness. I think, in my very best point. But regarding the nature of life, with which the child will gradually become acquainted as he reaches youth and manhood in the sphere of character, the injustice of the facts of life with the corresponding demand for self-control and endurance; and, in the sphere of actual work, the demand for skilled workers in every branch of life, the increasing competition for every position, I think, that in making happiness the principal motive of action, this system is wrong. I cannot see how the mechanical processes of Arithmetic can be taught or the mysteries of spelling can be taught or the requirements in the actual work of life. Nor do I think that the

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

POSTPONEMENT.

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"FREEAR'S FRIVOLITIES"

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AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, ON SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

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FULLER PARTICULARS WILL BE DULY ANNOUNCED.

SEATS NOW BEING BOOKED AT MOUTRIE'S.

RETURN VISIT TO CANTON THIS WEDNESDAY.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1914.

[849]



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PILLS

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS

ALBANY, British str., 2,297, W. Dunbar, 21st June—Chingwantao 14th June, Coal—Order.
AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,047, Tominaga, 16th June—Shanghai 13th June, Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
BENARU, British str., 2,810, W. Hastie, 16th June—Moj 10th June, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BOILTON, Norwegian str., 889, T. A. Johner, 19th June—Bangkok 11th June, Rice—Order.
CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, M. Courtney, 20th June—Swatow 10th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHURCHILL, British str., 1,418, G. J. Mattock, 16th June—Bangkok 13th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAYONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 17th June—Saigon 13th June, Rice and General—A. Bunn & Co.
EIDER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 20th June—Dalny 13th June, Beans and General—Chinese.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 2,308, W. Dixon Hopcraft, 16th June—Yan-couver, 25th May, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
FENTLEY, British str., 2,471, R. C. Appleton, 20th June—Moj 12th June, Coal—Order.
HAYANG, British str., 1,303, Hodgins, 21st June—Swatow 21st June, General—Douglas LaPrak & Co.

HARPATHIAN, British str., 2,995, W. J. Rony, 16th June—Philadelphia 1st April, Cass Oil—Standard Oil Co.
KUMANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 19th June—Singapore 14th June General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KVALTZ, Chinese str., 1,468, J. McArthur, 16th June—Shanghai 14th June, General—Chinese.
MAIR, German str., 1,169, J. Davidson, 16th June—Manzanillo 12th May, Nil—Chinese.
MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, Emery Rice, 12th June—San Francisco and Manila 10th June, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
NABANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 20th June—Moj 15th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PHEUMPHEN, British str., 1,624, W. O. Bird, 16th June—Saigon 14th June, Rice and General—Chinese.
PUNA NANO, British str., 1,012, J. Scott, 14th June—Zamboanga 10th June, Timber—Order.
QUETTA, German str., 1,169, Madsen 16th June—Saigon 11th June, Rice—Siemens & Co.
RINSO MARU, Japanese str., 1,794, G. Shimidzu, 20th June—Chefoo 13th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SHOENING, British str., 1,307, Tubben, 20th June—Shanghai 16th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SIESIA, German str., 3,800, H. Christian, 19th June—Hamburg 3rd May, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SOPHIE, German str., 2,239, 4th Turfrow, 8th June—Bangkok 14th June, General—Order.
TAMING, British str., 1,623, G. H. Pennefather, 19th June—Marila 16th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMAR, Dutch str., 3,601, S. G. Outhings, 17th June—Moj 15th June, General—Java China-Japan Ltd.
THORNTON, British str., 3,555, T. J. Thonkildron, 10th June—Hamburg 21st April, Sugar—Rickmers Line.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.00 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly from N. Japan to the Philippines, and over Annam.

The typhoon passed near Amoy last evening on a northerly track. At 6 a.m. this morning the centre was in about latitude 27 deg. N. and longitude 116 deg. E.

A shallow depression lies over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(E. to S.E. winds, light to moderate rain, improving later.
Kermadec Channel	Strong E. winds, moderating.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo.	(S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	(The same as Hongkong and Hainan.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22ND JUNE, 1914, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer at Surface.	Thermometer at 2000 Feet.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	74.994 58	88E	1	or		
Nemuro	64.3004	88E	1			
Hakodate	30.03	88E	1			
Tokio	30.05	88E	1			
Kochi	29.97	88E	1			
Nagasaki	29.98	88E	1			
Kagoshima	29.98	88E	1			
Oshima	29.97	88E	1			
Naha	29.97	88E	1			
Ishijima	29.97	88E	1			
Bonin Is.	30.08	88E	1			
Chefoo	29.85	88E	1			
Weihaiwei	29.85	88E	1			
Hankow	29.85	88E	1			
Iohang	29.85	88E	1			
Kiukiang	29.85	88E	1			
Changsha	29.85	88E	1			
Shanghai	29.75	88E	1			
Gatlat	29.44	88E	1			
Sharp Peak	29.37	88E	1			
Amoy	29.66	88E	1			
Swatow	29.78	88E	1			
Taihou	29.78	88E	1			
Taiwan	29.85	88E	1			
Koshan	29.86	88E	1			
Pescadore	29.78	88E	1			
Canton	29.77	88E	1			
Hongkong	29.77	88E	1			
Gap Rock	29.77	88E	1			
Macao	29.76	88E	1			
Wohow	29.76	88E	1			
Holow	29.76	88E	1			
Palat	29.76	88E	1			
Palat	29.76	88E	1			
Touran	29.76	88E	1			
Cape St. James	29.76	88E	1			
Aparr	29.76	88E	1			
Manila	29.76	88E	1			
Legaspi	29.76	88E	1			
Iloilo	29.76	88E	1			
Bacol	29.76	88E	1			
Cebu	29.76	88E	1			
Labuan	29.76	88E	1			

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 THERMOMETER, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a glow, a hail lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a wet (wet) rain, a fog, a haze, a mist, a drizzle.

7 RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 22nd.

Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 10 a.m.
29.68	29.77	29.79	29.79
88	76	77	77
64	95	94	94
West	West	East	East
2	2	3	3
6	0.61	0.61	0.61

Highest open air Temperature on 21st ... 90

Lowest open air Temperature on 21st ... 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th June, 1914.

From 23rd to 29th June, 1914					
HIGH WATER				LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. b.	h. m.	ft. b.
Tues.	23	8 7 4	7 4	1 45	3 2
		10 55 8	3 7	4 1 4	3 2
Wed.	24	8 46	7 7	2 16	3 2
		11 31 4	3 7	4 59 4	3 2
Thurs.	25	8 27	7 8	2 48	3 2
				5 29 8	3 2
Fri.	26	8 6	3 6	3 22	3 2
		10 10	7 8	5 59 4	3 1
Satur.	27	8 42	3 7	4 1 3	3 4
		10 37	7 6	5 42 8	3 1
Sun.	28	11 28	3 8	5 50 8	3 2
		12 1	4 0	6 42 8	3 2
Mon.	29	12 5	4 0	6 51 1	3 2
		0 5 4	4 4	8 16 1	3 2

at Lyons on 19th June.

